

SEVERE ONLY TO FEE, SAYS SOVIET JAILER

President of Petrograd
Checka Has Gentle Hand
for Misguided Workers.

SPEEDY TRIALS A RULE

Foreigners and Russians
May Meet for Business, if
Avoiding Politics.

PRISON BEING REPAIRED

Undoubtedly Some Discontent
Exists, but No Organized Op-
position to Bolsheviks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.—“We have a gentle hand for mis-
guided workers and weaklings, but
use the mailed fist against our politi-
cal enemies,” Semanoff, president of
the Petrograd Extraordinary Commis-
sion, the Checka, told THE NEW YORK
HERALD correspondent here, who vis-
ited him in his office in an improvised
prison row in the old office buildings
near the Admiralty.

Numerous pass formalities were re-
quired and the gloomy doorway was
guarded by sentries with rifles. The
office walls are decorated with tele-
grams showing the number of arrests
made. There is a pen sketch of clasped
hands over a skull and crossbones.

Semanoff sat behind a massive Em-
pire desk covered with writing mate-
rials. He was smiling genially. The
president of the Petrograd Extraordi-
nary Commission is a former metal
worker and is in his early thirties. His
energy and business like manner con-
trasted with the papers and confusion
to be found in some other offices.

“We are not wild beasts, as the for-
eign press describes us,” he asserted,
pointing to a pile of press clippings.
“Only the conspiracies of our political
enemies are ruthlessly suppressed.”

“Communist traitors are expeditiously
handled, but misguided workers and
small-fry speculators are released after
preliminary examination. Less leniency
is shown the capitalistic classes,
members of unproductive classes, shop-
keepers, and employers of labor.”

Semanoff declared the Checka a legal
State organization, with regular forms
of justice. Prisoners are now supposed
to receive a hearing within twenty-four
hours and trial within a month. The
death sentence is only carried out after
ratification by Moscow.

Complaints of foreign concession seek-
ers that business is impossible in Rus-
sia while the Checka has a free hand
are now unwarranted. Semanoff as-
serted that he had instructions from
Moscow to leave such foreigners and
Russians who meet for business reasons
unmolested, provided they abstain from
political meddling. He ridiculed the
torture chamber stories and showed
several cells in the improvised prison.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent
found the delousing and bath arrange-
ments and drains cleaner and better
organized than most prisons in Petro-
grad, but was less favorably impressed
by the packing of seventy-eight petty
prisoners into one small inside room.
Forty were bedless. The warden ex-
plained that other rooms were being
repaired, but only one bricklayer was
at work. Some prisoners complained
that they were held longer than the
procedure allows, but Semanoff ex-
plained they were held because of the
necessity of collecting further evidence.

Semanoff said that about sixty-one
persons were shot two months ago
after the discovery of a counter-revo-
lutionary plot. It is reported in Petro-
grad that the wife of a General tak-
ing a leading part in the plot had a
dispute with a grocery clerk and
threatened that her husband would
“fix her” when he became governor of
Petrograd, and that the conspiracy be-
came known to the Soviet authorities
because of this wrangle between
women.

Semanoff charged that counter-revo-
lutionaries destroyed the central tele-
phone station, the Alexander metal
works, the electric plant and water
works. The Communists emphasize
the counter revolutionary dangers.
There is undoubtedly some discontent,
but apparently no organized opposition
from any group.

GIRL, 7, ADMITS GUILT IN MYSTERIOUS MURDER

Says She Slewed Baby Because
Crying Annoyed Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 13.—“The world's youngest criminal has
been condemned to fifteen years' con-
finement in a reform school. Sev-
eral months ago the mother discovered
the body of a drowned infant 18 months
old in a canal near St. Denis, but de-
spite investigations could not solve the
mystery surrounding the baby's death.

Finally suspicion was directed toward
a 7-year-old girl, who, when arrested
frankly admitted that she had com-
mitted the crime, explaining that the
baby annoyed her with its constant
crying and the attention it received from
other relatives.

That the action was unpremeditated was
shown by the fact the infant was car-
ried more than two miles to the scene
of the tragedy.

COLOMBIA'S NEW PRESIDENT IN Country Is Quiet After Resigna- tion of Suarez.

Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 13.—Jorge
Iguin to-day assumed the Presidency
of the Republic in succession to Pres-
ident Suarez, who resigned last week.
The country is quiet.

The new executive has appointed the
following Cabinet: Minister of the In-
terior, Luis Lopez; Minister of Edu-
cation, Senor Urueta; Minister of
Finance, Arroya Diaz; Minister of War,
Senor Archilla; Minister of Agriculture,
Senor Herrera; Minister of Public
Works, Senor Carretero; Minister of
the Treasury, Senor Berria; Minister of
Public Instruction, Vasquez Cobo.

SIBERIAN SOVIET PIQUED, CALLS LITTLE ASIA PARLEY

Representatives of Philippines, Siam, Persia and India
Said to Be Going to Irkutsk—Corean and Chi-
nese Malcontents to Join Assembly.

PERKIN, Nov. 13 (Associated Press).—
The Siberian Soviet government is said
to be displeased over the fact that it
has no representation at the Washing-
ton conference. The government has
invited the “weaker nations” to an
Asia conference at Irkutsk.

The government announces that rep-
resentatives of Siam, Persia, India and
the Philippines are on the way to the
conference it has called. The impor-
tance of this meeting to Korea is being
emphasized by the Siberian Soviet.
Local delegations of Koreans and
Chinese who are leaving for Irkutsk as-

sembly are declared in official circles
here, to be the representatives of obscure
groups of malcontents.

TOKIO, Nov. 13.—The Yomiuri Shin-
bun says that a cabinet council on Sat-
urday decided on the withdrawal of the
Japanese troops in Siberia as soon as the
agreement arrived at in the conference
at Dairen has been signed. A division
of troops which was about to start for
Vladivostok to reinforce those in Siberia
will not proceed, their orders having
been cancelled. It is expected that the
Dairen conference will be reopened on
Monday.

HUNGARY FAVORS RUMANIAN PACT

Would End Isolation Which
Follows Failure of Coup
d'Etat of Charles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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VIENNA, Nov. 13.—In order to over-
come the apparent isolation caused by
the failure of the coup d'etat of Charles
of Hungary, the Rumanian and Hun-
garian alliances may become effective
soon. It is now reported that Hun-
garian and Rumanian alliances may
become effective soon. This probably
would not have been broached had not
Czechoslovakia signed a treaty with
Poland, and the question now is whether
this well result in a separation of the
interests of the Little Entente, composed
of Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugos-
lavia, or in its eventual strengthening
by the inclusion of Hungary as the re-
sult of the latter's new entente on the
vital boundary problems with Rumania.

Prince Cantacuzene is reported to
have conferred with several leading poli-
ticians in Budapest along these lines,
and as Rumania has incorporated a
large section of Hungarian territory, in-
cluding the Province of Transylvania,
such a union evidently would result in
closing an open wound which always
has been considered a menace to Central
European peace, and at the same time
create a solid front against Slav danger.
The Budapest correspondent of the
New York Herald declares that the Hun-
garian Government is ready to support
the scheme, but is waiting for Rumania
to take the initiative. On the other
hand a large section of Hungarians are
reported to favor the choice of a Hun-
garian, Prince Cyril, as King of Hun-
gary.

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 13.—Premier Reuter
told the Chamber of Deputies that
only conditional and temporary permis-
sion had been given to the adherents
of former Emperor Charles of Austria-
Hungary to reside in the Grand Duchy
of Luxembourg. He said they would be
asked to leave as soon as the former
monarch's future had been settled.

SOVIET DEBT OFFER HAS TRAP FOR ALLIES

Use of ‘Vice Versa’ Paves Way
for Counter Claims as an
Offset.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 13.—The offer of the Soviet Government
to recognize the debts of the Czarist
Government prior to 1914 concealed a
joker in two Latin words, which, if
thoughtfully analyzed, alter the entire
meaning of the debt recognition, thus
New York Herald correspondent here
has been reliably informed. The words
are vice versa. They are buried in the
text and infer that the Soviet Govern-
ment will recognize the claims of the
Allies, but, vice versa, will register
their own claims against the Allies.

Russia's claims are for damages done
by counter revolutionary expeditions,
for which the Soviet Government will
try to hold France, Japan, England and
the United States responsible in the
measure in which they may have given
support to any military movements in
Russian territory.

Under such a policy the largest claims
is against France for heavy damages,
the Soviet charges, done to Russia's
richest farming country in the Ukraine
during Gen. Denikine's offensive. Japan
would be assessed the next heaviest for
her alleged raiding of Admiral Kolchak
and other “White” Russian leaders.

Persons familiar with Soviet inten-
tions say that a Russian counter claim
will then be made to cover the claims
presented by the Allies.

The Soviet policy does not represent
an effort to place the peace debt on a
par with the war debt, for the Allies
never declared war on Soviet Russia.

According to the Soviet reasoning, the
Allies not having declared war can be
held answerable for their own acts if
these are harmful to Russia.

It is known here that this scheme of
presenting counter claims has been in
the background of the Soviet policy.

GERMANS DODGING FRENCH PAYMENTS

Exporters Pile Up Huge For-
tunes While Government
Claims to Be Bankrupt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 13.—France will have to resort to desperate
financial measures and possibly will have
to impose a tax on capital if the Repara-
tions Commission does not succeed in
straightening out Germany's financial
situation. An actual proposal made in the
Chamber of Deputies by a powerful so-
cialist group that a tax of 100,000,000-
000 francs be imposed on capital to
straighten out France's finances by
partly liquidating the 250,000,000,000
franc debt under which the country is
staggering, has focused the attention of
politicians and business men on the
Reparations Commission's negotiations
in Berlin where Raymond Poincare in a
statement to-day insists that the money
due France “is going up in smoke.”

Germany, says M. Poincare, has or-
ganized a regime of liberty for her in-
dustrial activities which has become a
regime of fraud, as evidenced by the fall
in the mark and proving that France
will never be paid unless the Repara-
tions Commission promptly institutes
control of all German receipts, expendi-
tures, exportations, customs and coal.
“To-morrow will be too late,” he insists.

Exporters Pile Up Fortunes.

Business leaders here give every ap-
pearance of viewing the situation as a
very grave one and declare that unless
the commission can use its powers to
put a stop to the present German finan-
cial policy of permitting German ex-
porters to pile up enormous profits
abroad while the Government itself pro-
fesses bankruptcy, French manufactur-
ers will be ruined.

Prof. Georges Blondel, eminent
economist of the College de France, who
was sent to Germany by French business
interests to examine the situation, insists
that French exporting manufacturers are
now living absolutely on their capital,
all their war time reserve profits having
been exhausted in a futile effort to com-
pete with the Germans.

“There is no hope of competing in the
exterior markets with them at the low
level the mark has now attained,” said
Prof. Blondel. “If production prices and
export prices had increased in directly
adverse proportion to the mark's de-
preciation all would be well, but export
prices due to the willingness of the
German people to work long hours at
low wages and other factors, remain
practically unchanged.

“French warehouses are overstocked
with manufactured goods, tools, textiles
and machinery for which there is no
market and which has been turned out
for English consumption which the Ger-
mans are now supplying. The situation
is one to cause dismay. In addition to
this, millions of marks worth of goods
are being smuggled across the Dutch
and Belgian frontiers to compete with
French goods.”

Underlings France at Own Ports.

Prof. Blondel said that the average
prices for a long list of export articles
last week showed that Germany was
underselling France at her own ports
by nearly 70 per cent.

“I have visited all the big German in-

Ex-Princess Stephanie Operates Film Theatre

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The social
order in Austria has been
so overturned by post-war
territorial and financial alterations
that one-time nobles are now seek-
ing to enter business, which they
hitherto considered beneath their
dignity. The latest is the case of
the former Crown Princess
Stephanie of Austria-Hungary,
who with her husband, Count
Lonyay, has received the grant of
a license to operate a cinema the-
atre in Orszvar.

Industrial centres in the last few weeks,”
he continued. “There people are work-
ing hard and fast, and as a result there
are only about 100,000 unemployed in all
of Germany, and efforts are being made
to reduce this number by the organiza-
tion of technical groups which undoubt-
edly will result in another great in-
crease in productive capacity.”

Prof. Blondel suggested three ways
for overcoming Germany's economic
menace involved in her present fiscal
policy as follows:
First—A most rigid control by the
Reparations Commission of her export
prices.

Second—Some method must be devised
to collect a sufficient portion of Ger-
many's income from exports as well as
her interior finances to meet the Allies'
reparations claims. This would involve
operation for a period of years for the
Allies' account of either the Ruhr or
Chemnitz industrial regions.

Third—Prohibition of all foreign in-
vestments by German capitalists for a
period of ten years, during which time
this money over a limited maximum
for necessary economic development to
the German Treasury in return for Gov-
ernment bonds, the German Government
in turn using these receipts to satisfy
the demands of the Allies.

“German capitalists,” said Prof. Blon-
del, “are pursuing the old pre-war policy
of investing in factories in the United
States, Spain, Italy and Sweden which
some day will be useful in furnishing
them with raw materials. Unless this
is checked the Germans will have ob-
tained an unshakable hold on these mar-
kets, with profits which would escape the
Allies through the German Government's
connivance.”

BERLIN SHORT OF GAS BY COMMUNIST ACTION

Workers Use Halfway Measures
When Strike Is Called.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 13.—The Communists are answerable for
Berlin being without gas yesterday, since
their influence brought on a passive re-
sistance to a strike at all local gas
plants against the advice of the trade
unions. The men reported for work, but
refused to do more than keep the fur-
naces going.

The strike is the result of a demand
by the workers for an increase in pay
to meet the higher cost of living. The
effect of the strike is that most of the
workers' families are unable to prepare
meals or light their homes. They have
stormed the shops to buy candles and
oil.

GERMANY MUST PAY \$281,000,000 SOON

Balance on Year's Payments of
\$476,600,000 Due to Allies
on April 30.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—The
status of German reparations pay-
ments was outlined to-night in an offi-
cial statement by the Commerce Depart-
ment. Germany must raise \$281,000,000
by April 30, 1922, as the balance due on
the annual amount fixed by the Allies.

Secretary Hoover approved the state-
ment, which was issued in response to
numerous inquiries in regard to the pre-
sent position of reparations. It was sig-
nificant also in view of reports that
Germany may default on the indemnity
after the next payment.

The statement showed in part the dif-
ficulties Germany is encountering in ob-
taining sufficient cash and credit to
meet the indemnity terms, as part of the
cash payments listed up to August 31
included \$65,000,000, secured abroad on
short term credits which must be repaid
before the end of the reparations fiscal
year, April 30 next.

The German indemnity amounts to
\$12,000,000,000 gold marks, equivalent to
\$31,455,000,000. The debt is covered by
bonds of three series, A, B and C, of
which only A and B have been issued.
The total of Class A and Class B bonds,
amounting to \$12,000,000,000, requires
an annual sinking in interest and sink-
ing fund of approximately \$714,000,000,
the statement said.

To cover this sum a fixed annual pay-
ment of \$476,600,000 is required, pay-
able quarterly on May 15, October 15,
January 15 and April 15. In addition to
this, a sum equal to 26 per cent. of the
value of German exports, payable quar-
terly on May 15, August 15, November
15 and February 15 each year, must be
paid.

The German payments may be made
in gold or foreign exchange or in goods,
as may be arranged.
Germany's total payments in the repa-
rations year ending April 30 next are
estimated at \$651,373,000. Of this sum,
payments of \$288,300,000 have been
made in cash, \$19,150,000 in goods and
\$12,000,000 by collections in Great Brit-
ain under the reparations recovery act.

This act provides that 26 per cent. of the
value of goods imported from Germany
be paid by the British importer to
his Government, to be credited to Ger-
many. The total amount from these
three sources is \$268,000,000. Total cash
payments to the Allies completed on
August 31 amounted to \$238,300,000.

CHARLES AND ZITA OFF TO EXILE ON ISLAND

British Cruiser Bearing Them
to Madeira.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The Brit-
ish light cruiser Cardiff, bearing former
Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary
and his wife, Zita, to their exile in the
Island of Madeira, left here to-day.

Under instructions from the Lisbon
Government arrangements for the care
of Charles and Zita have been made by
the Puncual authorities. The children of
the exiled couple are in Switzerland.



RICHARD HUDNUT

(Formerly 400 Fifth Avenue)

Announces the Opening

of a

New Perfume Shop

392 FIFTH AVENUE



DARK BROWN SUEDE is the material in this
beautiful hand-made sandal. The designer
has added a touch of novelty in tiny inserts of
“glace kid at the toe and on each side. The
vogue for brown shoes shows no sign of di-
minishing, and this is only one of a number of
interesting new designs in shades of brown.

J. & T. Cousins

SHOEMAKERS TO WOMEN

17 West 57th Street

New York buys its furs at

JACKMAN'S

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

To Begin This Morning
A Sale of Men's
Brushed Wool Sweaters

At the Remarkable Price of

7.50

We believe this to be the most un-
usual offering of high class Sweaters
announced for many, many seasons.
Made in V-neck coat model in heavily
knit effect, smartly brushed. The
best sweaters made for the lover of
outdoor sports and the man who de-
sires a sweater for wear underneath
a coat. Colors:

Dark Oxford, Black Mixtures,
Brown Mixtures, and Peacock



For Three Days Only

Men's High Shoes

Reduced to 6.95

—every pair taken from regular stock

Brogue cut, semi-brogue, conserva-
tive lasts—almost every type of shoe
now in favor among well-dressed
New Yorkers. Made of black and
tan cordovan, calfskin, Norwegian and
Scotch grain. Choice of leather or
rubber heels.

FIFTH FLOOR



SAKS'-Tailored

Full Dress
and
Tuxedo

SUITS

—when we started out about
twenty years ago to make our
own dress clothes we were de-
termined to make the best Full
Dress Suits and Tuxedos in
America or none at all. We
are making America's best Dress
Clothes—tailoring more and
selling more than any other shop
in the United States!

Full Dress Coat and Trousers 63.00 up
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers 58.00 up
Dress Vests 6.50 up

FIFTH FLOOR.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY

at 34th STREET

BROADWAY

Saks & Company

at 34th STREET